

Somali envoy arrives in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — Somali Defence Minister Mohammad Ali Samatar arrived here Monday for talks with Egyptian leaders expected to centre on the present Somali-Ethiopian dispute, the Middle East News Agency (MENA) said. Lt.-Gen. Samatar is carrying a message for President Hosni Mubarak from Somali President Mohammad Siad Barre, the agency added. Contents of the message were not disclosed but officials said the Somali envoy would deliver it Tuesday. Mr. Mubarak called last Thursday for an Arab summit meeting to discuss the Lebanese conflict, the Iraq-Iran war and the renewed tension in the Horn of Africa.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة منشورة من مؤسسة الصحافة الأردنية "الراي"

AUB acting president kidnapped

BEIRUT (R) — Unidentified gunmen Monday kidnapped the acting president of the American University of Beirut, David Dodge, state-run Beirut Radio said. The radio said Mr. Dodge, an American, was kidnapped on the university campus. There was no immediate indication of a motive for the abduction. The American University, founded by Protestant missionaries in 1866, has its campus in the heart of the western sector of Beirut, where Palestinian forces have been besieged by Israeli forces for over a month. The university has been officially closed for several weeks because of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

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Reagan announces new appointments

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Monday announced changes in three senior State Department posts following the abrupt resignation of Secretary of State Alexander Haig on June 25. Mr. Reagan said he would nominate Kenneth W. Dam, provost of Chicago University, as deputy secretary of state to succeed Walter J. Stoessel. W. Allen Wallis of the University of Rochester will be nominated under-secretary of state for economic affairs, succeeding Myer Rashish. Mr. Rashish was forced out of his post earlier this year by Mr. Haig because of policy and personality differences. William Schneider, associate director for national security and international affairs in the Office of Management and Budget, was named to succeed William Buckley as under-secretary of state for security assistance programmes. All three nominations are subject to senate confirmation.

British health workers go on 3-day strike

LONDON (R) — One million workers ignored last-minute government appeals and began a three-day strike Monday which could reduce Britain's public health service to providing only emergency facilities. The government, which has refused to yield to the health workers' demands for a 12 percent pay rise, has put troops and police on alert in case ambulance services break down. Members of the 12 health unions will be taking selective action at most of the country's 2,300 hospitals and one union official said two thirds of them would be reduced to accident and emergency cover only. Up to five million workers who belong to the same unions as the health workers but who work in other industries are being asked to support the strike. They include motor industry, local council, water, gas and sewage workers. Health Minister Norman Fowler made a final appeal to the unions Sunday night to call off the strike, saying the only effect would be to endanger the lives of hospital patients. The strike began as train drivers went back to work after a two week stoppage which virtually paralysed the country's state-owned rail network.

W. Berlin frees Polish hijacker

WEST BERLIN (R) — A West Berlin court has dismissed charges against a Polish airline pilot who faked a hijacking to bring his wife and children and other family members to West Berlin. The court ruled that Czeslaw Kudlek, 34, had not used force or threatened force in the incident and threw out a prosecution demand for a nine-month suspended jail sentence. He had been charged with temporarily depriving his passengers of their liberty. Seven of the 23 people in the plane, which left Warsaw on a domestic flight, chose to remain in West Berlin after landing here on Feb. 12. The pilot had told the control tower he had hijackers on board and was changing course. Most of the passengers, including two security guards, were unaware anything was wrong until just before they arrived in West Berlin.

'Skytrain' for sale

LONDON (R) — The trade name "Skytrain" the best-known asset of bankrupt Laker Airways, is up for sale. One world airline has already offered £100,000 (\$180,000) for the name. Sir Freddie Laker gave to his cut-price London-to-New York air service, but Touche Ross, the firm of liquidators called in to deal with the airline's assets, says it believes it is worth much more. "It is registered, world-wide and there is a surprising amount of interest in it," a Touche Ross spokesman said. Sir Freddie's airline, crushed by big debt and fierce competition, collapsed last February.

Israel insists PLO should leave Beirut

LONDON (Agencies) — Israeli leaders stressed Monday that Palestinian forces must leave Lebanon but said there was still hope for a peaceful outcome of the siege of Beirut. Hardline Defence Minister Ariel Sharon met U.S. special envoy Philip Habib near the encircled city to discuss Israeli concern over lack of progress in talks to obtain a withdrawal by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). "We still hope that a peaceful solution can be found and we are doing everything to achieve this," he said later. Mr. Sharon's words were echoed by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who told the Israeli parliament: "There is still hope that a peaceful settlement will be found. But the terrorists must understand... they will have to get out of Lebanon." In a speech to ex-servicemen, meanwhile, Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that PLO leader Yasser Arafat was simply posturing "and it won't take long before we will eliminate him." Despite sporadic shooting, a week-old ceasefire remained intact between Israeli forces and some 6,000 Palestinian commandos in the Lebanese capital. Both sides appeared to be exercising restraint on the eve of a crucial meeting in Washington between President Reagan and the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia. Diplomatic analysts in Beirut saw the meeting as possibly the last chance to stave off Israel's (Continued on page 2)

Reagan stops cluster bomb supplies to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has stopped the shipment of cluster bomb ammunition and parts to Israel while he reviews Israel's explanation for its use of the weapons in Lebanon, the White House announced Monday. Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the president's order did not affect the shipment of other military equipment to Israel. Mr. Speakes said the president was still reviewing an Israeli message received by the White House last Friday in response to requests for information about the use of cluster bombs during Israel's invasion of Lebanon. "Until that review is completed, there will be no shipments of artillery projectiles or other cluster bomb unit-related materials," he said. Other officials said the only delivery at present affected was a scheduled shipment of 4,000 rounds of cluster munitions designed for use in 155-millimetre howitzers. Mr. Speakes said the cluster bomb issue was being studied by an inter-agency group, which would forward recommendations to the president. Mr. Speakes was unable to confirm press reports that a shipment of artillery projectiles had been scheduled to leave for Israel Monday. But he said shipments were normally earmarked for departure during a calendar quarter or month and not on a specific day. Mr. Speakes said the review was being conducted because of reports that Israel had used the cluster bombs improperly and violated agreements with the United States. He was unable to say how long the review would take.

Shultz to seek Saudi, Syrian help to 'resettle' Palestinian fighters

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State George Shultz is expected to urge Saudi Arabia and Syria to help in resettling Palestinian forces surrounded in Beirut by Israeli forces, U.S. officials said Monday. Relocating the Palestinians, estimated to number about 6,000, remains the main stumbling block in negotiating a lasting peace for Lebanon, the officials said. The State Department last week called on the Arab community to focus its attention on resolving the dispute and thus avert possible fresh Israeli attacks in Lebanon. Mr. Shultz was meeting jointly Monday, afternoon with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal and Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, then separately with the Syrian official. A separate meeting which had been scheduled between Mr. Shultz and Prince Saud was cancelled without explanation by the State Department. The ministers are to see President Reagan Tuesday. Syria, which receives major financial assistance from Saudi Arabia, has indicated it is willing to receive the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders but not their thousands of fighters. The tense Middle East situation was the first task this week for Mr. Shultz, who took the oath of office only last Friday as successor to Alexander Haig. Mr. Shultz has already been briefed extensively on the situation in Lebanon, the new fighting between Iran and Iraq and other world trouble spots. Last Saturday, his first full day as secretary, he conferred with the Egyptian and Israeli ambassadors and Middle East experts including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Pakistan says Israelis planned to destroy its nuclear projects

KARACHI (R) — The Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) quoted Information Minister Zafar Ull Haq as saying here Monday that Israel had plans to destroy nuclear projects in Pakistan with surprise raids. According to APP, the minister said in a speech to workers in Karachi that the planned raids were part of Israel's strategy of attacking Muslim countries throughout the world. "The minister said that Israel made no secret of its evil designs against the nuclear projects of Pakistan. Some hostile countries in the region also wished Israel could embark on its dirty plan to destroy Pakistan's nuclear projects in surprise raids," APP reported. Pakistan has strongly denied that its nuclear programme is linked to weapons development and says that several nuclear projects in the country are solely for peaceful purposes like energy development. But there have been foreign press reports that Pakistan is close to exploding a nuclear device which has become known as the "Islamic bomb." Mr. Zafar described Israel as the new imperialist power in the Middle East with the backing of both the United States and the Soviet Union. He said about 50,000 highly educated people migrated each year to Israel from the Soviet Union while the U.S. supplied Israel with sophisticated weapons. "These two reasons are the main causative factors for Israel emerging as an imperialist power to destroy Muslim forces," APP quoted the minister as saying.

Jordan to form People's Army

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran announced Monday a decision to form a Jordanian "People's Army" to counter the Israeli "expansionist plans."

Mr. Badran, speaking during the weekly session of the National Consultative Council, also poured scorn on Saturday's call by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for peace talks and the setting up of a confederation between the two countries. "I hereby declare that what Begin said is completely ridiculous. Jordan will remain Jordan and no power on earth can change its identity," Mr. Badran said. Mr. Badran also rejected the idea that Jordan could embrace a Palestinian state. "When Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon speaks of a Palestinian state on Jordanian soil, he seems to think of Jordan as a land with no identity and no people," he said. He added that Jordan would do all in its power to unite its people under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

and will not be an easy target to anyone tempted to commit aggression against it. Jordan is telling all the arrogant people, from the position of strength, that it will not be shaken by their threats, and that it will continue to extend its helping hand to the Palestinian people to work together for the defence of Jordan and for regaining the national rights of the Palestinian Arab people."

Jordanian identity

"Ariel Sharon is talking about a homeland for the Palestinians in Jordan, as if the Palestinians have not grown in a land other than theirs, or as if the Palestinian struggle for well over half a century was no more than a storm in a cup, or as if the Palestinians do not deserve to have a national identity or a name derived from their land and the land of their forefathers, and as if Jordan is a land without people or identity and its name and identity could be changed as the Zionist midwife wants," he said.

"Two days ago, Menachem Begin came out with an exposed

political manoeuvre by which he was trying to sell the world his alleged desire for peace and to propose to Jordan to enter into a confederation with Israel, as if the problem was one of a formula of cooperation between Israel and Jordan, and as if the Palestinian people do not exist and their land has slipped to the depths of the ocean. In the midst of his ecstasy over the military machine he has, Begin insulted the Arab mind and the world community. This call by Begin can only deserve our ridicule," he said.

"Again the problem is not Israel's relations with the neighbouring Arab states. The crux and essence of the problem is the Palestinian people and their consistent and legitimate right to their homeland and the establishment of their own state on this homeland. Once they are independent, the Palestinian people can define their relations with all their neighbours within the framework of the just and comprehensive peace."

Mr. Badran also criticised protracted negotiations over the fate of the 6,000 Palestinian fighters

besieged by Israeli forces in West Beirut. "They are negotiating where and when the Palestinians should withdraw... and it seems some Arabs have been drawn into the conspiracy... to the extent that they are bargaining over the number and rank of Palestinians they are going to accept," he said.

Criticism of U.S.

The prime minister also strongly condemned the U.S. role in Lebanon.

"What is happening on Lebanon's soil would never have taken place if the U.S. did not give its full support to Israel," he said.

"Regrettably, the United States has become involved in the Israeli game as Israel wanted it and as it drew up its rules. The envoy of the American president is in Beirut busy with the issue of evacuating the Palestinians from Beirut, as if the problem was their presence there. Had the United States appreciated its international sta-

(Continued on page 2)

Heavy Gulf fighting continues for 6th day

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Iraq reported fighting with Iranian forces near the southern Iraqi city of Basra Monday for the sixth day running. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted its correspondents in the battle zone as saying there was fighting at dawn near front-line positions from which the Iraqis launched a major assault last Friday night. The agency, reporting that Iraqi units had destroyed an unspecified Iranian force, said its correspondents had seen smoke rising from Iranian positions and burning vehicles which had been hit by shellfire. The report did not make clear whether the fighting was taking place in Iraqi or Iranian territory. Iran thrust into Iraq a week ago and has so far mounted three major attacks on Iraqi positions. Iraq said that during the latest assault its forces lured the attackers into certain areas of Iraqi territory to destroy them. But Iraqi reports have not made clear whether there are still any Iraqis inside Iraq. Threat from Syria Iraq accused Syria of stepping up air activity over the Syrian-Iraqi border at the same time Iran launched its latest offensive on July 13. "We had to divert aircraft from the front line to cope with the threat," Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan told reporters in Baghdad Monday. He also accused Syria and Libya of "treachery to the Arab Nation" by siding with Iran against Iraq. He ridiculed Libya's excuse that geographical considerations prevented it from helping the Palestinians in Lebanon. (Continued on page 2)

King predicts catastrophe in Mideast unless Palestinian problem is solved

NEW YORK (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein was quoted Monday as saying there would be further "blood, disasters, and human suffering" in the Middle East unless the Palestinian problem was resolved. In an interview published in Time magazine, the King said: "Once again we are faced with the reality that the root cause of instability in this area is the Palestinian problem." He added: "I hope that after this particular disaster they (the Palestinians) will have achieved something. There is talk of a holocaust. This is a holocaust. "Maybe this is sufficient reason for the world and especially for the United States to reassess its attitude towards the disaster of this conflict." King Hussein said he could see no solution without the participation of the Palestinians, adding: "I don't see why the Soviets should be out of it, why Europe should be left out of it, why people should be left out of any constructive effort." The situation in Lebanon had

tarnished the image of the United States, he said. "The image of America is that of Israel's benefactor, Israel's supporter, right or wrong."

King Hussein said the U.S. could change its image by seeking the world's cooperation in resolving the critical Lebanese situation.

He said an international conference of all parties was needed to achieve a just and lasting peace. "Otherwise it will be blood, disasters, human suffering."

Israel's invasion of Lebanon had destroyed the Camp David process, the King said.

Dismissing Israeli suggestions that Jordan was the Palestinian state, he added:

"Sharon and Begin (Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon and Prime Minister Menachem Begin) have this notion they can impose a solution based not on the rights of people in their homelands, but as if the whole issue is one of finding a vacant lot to create a new state, and this vacant lot is Jordan."

The interview coincided with a

weekend speech by Mr. Begin calling for peace talks with Jordan and the creation of a confederation, a proposal which Jordan termed "ridiculous."

King Hussein said the Palestinians had inflicted far greater losses on the Israelis in Lebanon than Israel had admitted.

"Even if Israel destroys Beirut and the Palestinians there, the Palestinian cause is not over," the King said.

He forecast a reaction "of such violence that it would not be limited to this area. It could be worldwide... not only Israel could be a target, but the United States will be a target."

King Hussein also warned against a Shi'ite-Sunni division "which might be created by Iran's belligerent intentions in the region" and stressed that on top of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the Gulf war would only weaken the Arab Nation.

The King reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in its war against Iran "in defence of the Arab Nation."

Iran dismisses human rights as imperialist myth

GENEVA (R) — Iran Monday criticised a United Nations committee reviewing its human rights record, declaring human rights a myth and describing as insignificant the number of people executed since the Islamic revolution. Tehran's ambassador to the Vatican, angrily responding to tough questions put to him last week by the U.N. Human Rights Committee, accused the 18-member body of wilfully twisting the facts about the situation in his country. "What on earth gives you the right to ask us any questions?" Hojatoleslam Seyyed Hadi Khosroshahi, a cleric, asked the committee. "Our people have decided to remain free, independent and Islamic and not be fooled by the imperialist myth of human rights," the head of a six-man Iranian delegation said. As for mass executions committee members asked about, he dismissed the dead as murderers and other corrupt elements whose number was insignificant compared with the 150,000 who, he said, were killed during the French revolution.

'Iranians lured into Iraq and killed by hundreds'

FISH LAKE, Iraq — Iranian forces which invaded Iraqi territory last week were lured into a trap that caused them heavy casualties and major losses of equipment, a senior Iraqi army officer said Monday. The officer, a colonel who did not want to be identified, said that when the Iranians advanced the Iraqis withdrew to a distance of 10 kilometres before counter-attacking. The colonel pointed to the banks of this artificial lake near the border and said: "This is the farthest point the Iranians reached in their advance." "They were unbelievably stupid and insane." The area to which the Iranians were drawn was described by the colonel as flat sandy land with absolutely no cover. He said at least 1,000 of their men were killed. Three days after the battle, most of the dead had been buried.

the colonel said. But there were still about 20 bodies in the field and Iraqi soldiers with shovels were preparing to bury them.

The colonel was speaking to a group of journalists flown to Basra Sunday in a military helicopter.

He said six Iranian divisions had massed at the border with Iraq in preparation for the July 13 attack. After the first wave was routed, all the attackers retreated eastwards to Iranian territory, the colonel said. He estimated a division at 12,000 to 13,000 men.

Between 60 and 75 per cent of the first wave and its equipment were destroyed, the colonel said.

Journalists saw eight Chieftain tanks and Soviet-built T-54 and T-55 tanks which had been captured by the Iraqis.

Asked where the Soviet-built tanks came from, the colonel said: "They must have come from Syria and Libya." But he conceded that Iran had some of those tanks under the late Shah's government, which had contracted arms purchases with the Soviet Union.

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HOME NEWS

Jordan marks the death of King Abdullah

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan marks on Tuesday the 31st anniversary of the assassination of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein.

King Abdullah was born in Mecca, the capital of Hijaz (now a province in Saudi Arabia), the son of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, the leader of the Arab Revolt.

After World War I, and the French colonisation of Syria, Abdullah led an army from Hijaz to confront the French. In 1921 he founded the Emirate (principality) of Transjordan which became the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in 1946.

During the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948, King Abdullah was supreme commander of the Arab armies which he led with the aim of liberating Palestine from the Zionists.

The Jordanian army, founded by King Abdullah, played an important role in defending the Islamic holy places in Jerusalem and despite its small size and the sparsity of its weapons, managed to keep the east side of Jerusalem and the West Bank.

In 1950, and upon the request of West Bank dignitaries, the West Bank was incorporated into the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.



Late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

A year later, King Abdullah was assassinated while attending Friday prayers at Al Aqsa Mosque, on July 20, 1951.

Jordan to present working paper at Vienna conference on the aged

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will participate in the meetings of the international conference on the aged which will be held in Vienna on July 26. The participants will discuss the question of drafting a document on the international rights of the old.

The Jordanian delegation to the conference will submit a working paper on the old in Jordan which will deal with the demographic trends in Jordan, future forecasts, and with the conditions of the old in the country.

The paper says that 300 old people are receiving care in three institutions run by voluntary bodies with the support of the

Social Development Ministry. These include 25 disabled old people. The paper also says that 1,080 families consisting of old people are receiving monthly aid, and that the number of the old in Jordan is 90,000, of whom 2,300 need services from people other than their own families.

The Jordanian working paper also discusses the status of the old in the country defined by two major factors—Islamic teachings and Arab heritage. It defines the needs of the old in the fields of medicine, labour and social service, and indicates the general policy and the programmes related to the old and proposes a set of

recommendations which are hoped to leave their impact on the old people whether in Jordan or in other parts of the world.

The recommendations call on all countries in the world to work for preventing the separation of families whether in peace or war, not to separate the old from the development process, "to make available to them all what they require to participate in the development activities whether on the local or national levels, and to work as much as possible to provide non-institutional services for the old whenever they need services outside the framework of the family.

Education Ministry announces results of secondary education

AMMAN (Petra) — The Education Ministry announced on Monday the results of the general secondary school examinations for 1982 in a press conference held by the ministry's Examinations Director Farouk Badran.

Mr. Badran said that 23,976 students applied for the literature stream examination, of whom 519 students did not take the examination, and 13,184 students passed. This makes the ratio of passing 56.2 per cent.

In the scientific stream 13,389 applied for the examination, of whom 107 students who did not take the exam, and 13,182 took it with 9,952 students passing. This makes the ratio of passing in this branch 74.9 per cent.

In the commercial stream, 1,417 students applied, of whom 17 did not take the examination, and 1,400 took the exam., with

887 students passing. This makes the ratio of passing at this branch 63.3 per cent.

In the industrial stream 794 students applied, of whom 9 did not take the exam, and 785 took it with 520 students passing. This makes the ratio of passing in this branch 66.2 per cent.

In the nursing stream, 161 students applied, of whom two did not take the exam, and 159 students took it with 118 students passing. This makes the ratio of passing in this branch 74.2 per cent.

In the postal stream, 100 students applied, three did not take the exam, and 97 students took it with 63 students passing. This makes the ratio of passing in this branch 64.9 per cent.

In the Agricultural stream, 91 students applied, 83 students passed making the ratio of passing 91.2 per cent.

Special arrangements made for postal services during Eid

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben has decided on the following arrangement for major and minor post offices during the Eid Al Fitr holiday: Postal offices with telephone switchboards will stay on duty 24 hours a day at an average of six hours for each of the morning and evening shifts with one night employee on alternate basis among the concerned post office employees.

Post office employees would stay on duty for six hours per day. The Amman central post office would be open from 6:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. The rest of the post offices would stay open from 8:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.



Telecommunications Minister Mohammad Addoub Al Zaben

University chief of medical affairs ends trip

AMMAN (Petra) — Acting University of Jordan President of Medical Affairs Abdul Wahab Al Barsali returned to Amman on Sunday at the end of a weeklong official visit to the United States.

During the visit, Dr. Barsali attended an international medical conference dealing with the effect of medicines on the immunity of the human body against dis-

eases and various infections. Medical scientists from all Arab and European states attended the conference.

Dr. Barsali also visited a medical centre in Washington dealing with first aid. The University of Jordan is considering the question of re-organising the emergency service at the University Hospital.

Jordan team to compete in Olympics for the paralysed

By Chando Hogan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Early every afternoon, for the past few weeks, an unusual kind of sports team has been practising diligently at the King Hussein Sports Centre. The team is unusual because it is composed entirely of 12 very determined members who are either paralysed from the waist down, or have lost mobility in their lower limbs. They are part of the estimated 40,000 people in this country who are physically handicapped.

This team of disabled people is leaving today, Tuesday, for England to take part in the Annual International Olympics for the Paralysed to be held at Stoke Mandeville. This is the first time that Jordan sends a team to the games, and the athletes have been brought together by the unremitting efforts of the newly-formed Jordan Sports Federation for the Disabled.

The Federation was set up in January this year after last year's worldwide campaign by the United Nations to focus international attention on the day-to-day problems encountered by the physically disabled. 1981 was the International Year of the Disabled and an intensive programme was launched to educate the world about the specific needs of handicapped people.

The Jordanian team will compete in the 50-metre wheelchair races, the discus throw, the shot put, archery, javelin throw and the weight lifting events.

The Jordan Times spoke to Aida Sheshani, a 26-year-old final year commerce student at the University of Jordan. Aida was paralysed from the waist down after a car accident when she was 16. She is the only wheelchair student at the university and special ramps were built for her at the faculty she attends so she could roll her chair to the lecture theatres. Despite her disability, Aida is full of cheer and genuine optimism and says she hopes to get a job in government service once she has obtained her master's degree in business. She wishes, though, that there were more

facilities in the real world like special transportation, elevators, ramps and toilet facilities for people like herself so they could integrate better with "normal" people. Aida has been taken to the United States and the U.K. before for treatment, but this is the first time she travels abroad just for "sheer joy", she says. "Of representing my country, and of seeing the Jordanian flag flying high among the colours of other nations."

Aida is a wonderful example of the great spirit and morale of the entire team. All the athletes (that the Jordan Times spoke to last week were impressive in their good humour, clear uncomplaining smiles and calm poise. One such person is Mansour Al Aish who was a policeman until seven years ago when he was critically injured in the course of duty and was paralysed as a result. Mansour is the spark that gives added life to the team. He used to play for the Jazira Football Club before the shooting incident that changed his life, but pluck and perseverance have enabled him to order his reserves and today he runs a thriving meat business from a wheelchair. He says smilingly that he is sure of winning a place in the sports events for which he is entered.

Some of the people responsible for this tremendous self-confidence, the people who work behind the scenes and do not seek the limelight, are the coaches, doctors, welfare workers, counsellors and coordinators who all give their time free of charge, and have this month spent long hours in the midday sun training, coaching, advising, encouraging with words of affection and listening to the very real personal problems of the gallant athletes.

Mrs. Joan Mary Majali, who works with the handicapped selflessly and tirelessly spoke of the urgent need for specially equipped transport to take the handicapped to and from aid centres, and medical institutions. The lack of such transport, she said, was especially felt in the past weeks when the paralysed athletes had to find their way to the stadium from the out-

lying areas of Amman in any way they could (often by taxi, at great expense to the federation) because there is no vehicle at the disposal of the federation fitted out for the transportation of wheelchairs. There is only one such bus in the country, and it is always in very great demand.

Dr. Zuhair Sabbagh, attached to Al Bashir Hospital, who also donates his time and who is travelling with the team, says an enormous uphill task faces Jordan in the rehabilitation of the handicapped. The needs are special medical equipment, physiotherapists and other trained staff, and a good deal of money to buy wheelchairs and other technical aids.

The Jordanian team, according to Mrs. Samiha Bazzari, is not going to England with the sole purpose of winning at the games but rather to exchange ideas, to break their isolation and to see how others cope with the same problems. Mrs. Bazzari is the coordinator with the team, and she has been working with the handicapped and the mentally retarded for many years. She has a special understanding of the troubles, fears and complexes that affect the handicapped.

Special mention must be made of the two coaches who worked very hard to get the team ready. They are Mr. Hassan Al-Hudaybi and Mr. Manzar Hunaidi. The Jordan Sports Federation was given a start by a donation from His Majesty King Hussein of JD 10,000, and various other generous contributions from the National Committee of the International Year of the Disabled, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Development and other institutions.

His Highness Prince Ra'ed Bin Zeid is president of the federation. An auspicious beginning has been made under his guidance of the sports federation, and many new and perhaps better training programmes and health centres are planned, and new laws for the betterment of the handicapped are in the making. The eyes of Jordan will be upon its athletes in Stoke Mandeville this weekend.

Jordan to form People's Army

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ture as a superpower and its special relationship with Israel which resulted in the U.S. all-out support for Israel, it would have devoted its concern and effort towards resolving the Palestinian problem and giving back the Palestinians their homeland free from Zionist occupation, because this is the issue, and it is the key to the comprehensive and just solution which could put an end to all the tragedies we are witnessing today.

"The similarity between the

Iranian and Israeli positions has become clear, and the aggression we are now witnessing on the Arab land, whether in Iraq or Lebanon, and the continued occupation of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights is the product of the stumbling Arab policy and the inevitable result of undermining Arab solidarity and disregard for Arab conventions by certain Arab states," he continued.

"What we are hearing from Ariel Sharon, Yitzhak Shamir and Menachem Begin whether as regards the Beirut negotiations or the calls for the alternate home-

land or other things are the alarm bell which should ring in the heads of those who are indifferent and hesitant, defeatists and plotters. The Arab land will remain Arab, and the Arab people will remain the stronger and the more capable of survival."

NCC agenda

The NCC then began discussion of its agenda and heard the government replies to the inquiries related to corrugated iron huts in Amman and the Karak region. It referred to the government the proposals related to accrediting the whole period of service of the civil servant before he became a graded employee as liable for pension, the housing project of the employees of the Al Shaidiyeh mine in the south, and the water shortage in Irbid. The NCC then discussed the Income Tax Draft Law and approved the articles related to the penalties to be imposed on tax evaders.

Israel insists PLO leave Beirut

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threatened final assault on Palestinian fighters in the city's western sectors.

No Kissinger mission

President Reagan has denied reports that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger would be sent on a special mission to the Middle East.

He was replying to Israeli Radio speculation that the former secretary of state might be sent to the region in a last-ditch attempt to prevent Israel launching an all-out attack on Beirut.

Secretary of State George Shultz held meetings Sunday with Dr. Kissinger, Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Ashraf Gorbali, Israeli Ambassador in Washington Moshe Arens, State Department and national security officials.

Asked about the reports that Mr. Kissinger would go to the region, Mr. Reagan said: "There have been no decisions on any-

thing of that kind."

Iraq: Syria demands \$6b

Iraq accused Syria Monday of seeking to extort \$6 billion as the price for offering sanctuary to the Palestinian fighters.

The charge was levelled at a press conference given by Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan, who returned Sunday from a visit to Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Ramadan did not say who had been the target of the alleged extortion, but he told reporters: "Syria has refused to allow Palestinian fighters in Beirut to enter its territory. But it has just been revealed that Syria asked for \$6 billion to allow the Palestinians on to Syrian soil."

The minister declined to elaborate on his charge.

He accused Syria of dragging its feet on the Palestine cause and poured scorn on Damascus for siding with Iran in the Gulf war against Iraq.

Mr. Ramadan said Syria had

refused to let volunteers from Jordan cross its territory to Lebanon to fight the Israelis.

He mocked the performance of Syrian forces against Israeli troops in Lebanon, noting an estimate of 82 Syrian planes shot down.

"They say that Soviet weapons were no good," Mr. Ramadan said. "But the Iraqi air force, with its Russian weapons, has proved the contrary, even though the Syrians were armed with more advanced equipment than us."

"Israel had only the same weapons as Iran and we have a clear idea of how our forces have performed against Iran in two years of war."

In Damascus, Syrian President Hafez Al Assad was quoted as saying Sunday night that his troops would remain in Lebanon as long as Israeli forces stay.

In a speech Sunday night to Islamic leaders, quoted by Damascus newspapers Monday, he said: "It is not logical that Syrian forces should be withdrawn from Lebanon while Israeli forces occupy Lebanese territory."

Syria had some 10,000 troops in Lebanon before Israel's June 6 invasion, which led to several days of fierce clashes between the two countries' forces before a ceasefire was agreed.

Gulf fighting continues

(Continued from page 1)

The Iraqi minister praised Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and said Egypt was "in a new stage" under his leadership.

"With the new president we pin our hope for the progress of the Egyptian people," Mr. Ramadan said. "Any positive step by Egypt will meet with a positive response from Iraq."

He criticised the policy of the late President Anwar Sadat who signed a treaty with Israel in 1978, a step which led to Egypt's diplomatic isolation in the Arab World.

"We believe Arabs should encourage Egypt to end its isolation," Mr. Ramadan said.

Iraq also reported heavy fighting with Iraqi forces in southern Iraq as well as devastating air-raids on targets in the west of its own territory.

A military communique quoted by Tehran Radio said that Iranian forces beat off an Iraqi counter-attack Monday morning with 18 tanks knocked out and 500 Iraqis killed or wounded.

The communique said that Iranians were engaged in mopping up operations and were consolidating their positions.

Iraq launched a lightning offensive into southern Iraq last week,

sending its forces across the border for the first time in the 22-month Gulf war with the aim of toppling the Iraqi government.

The communique also reported that Iraqi aircraft had bombed the provincial capitals of Khorramabad and Ilam.

Monday's Iranian military communique did not say exactly where the Iranians repulsed the Iraqi counter-attack. On July 13, Iran said its forces had pushed to points near the Iraqi port of Basra, the target of the invasion.

Iranians lured

(Continued from page 1)

Other captured Iranian tanks could be seen in fields just across the road leading to Iraq's major port of Basra on the Shatt Al Arab waterway.

The correspondents were driven to a camp for Iranian prisoners of war about 10 kilometres north of Basra.

Speaking through an interpreter, many said they were captured during the latest fighting. There were about 800 of them, including some as young as 14.

The commander of the camp said other prisoners had been transferred to different camps.

One 20-year-old Iranian said he had never received training in the use of arms but had been handed a Soviet-made Kalashnikov rifle and pushed into the battle. "So when I saw the Iraqis, I threw down my gun and surrendered to them, and I am very well treated here," he said.

The escorting colonel said exchanges of artillery fire across the border took place regularly and there was fighting in the area Monday.

As the correspondents left Basra for the front, the colonel stopped the convoy on the Khalid Ibn Al Walid bridge. "This is the bridge over Shatt Al Arab river which the Iraqis said they had destroyed," he remarked.

"It is unscathed, as you see." About 500 metres away, journalists could see dozens of cargo ships trapped in the Shatt Al Arab river when the Gulf war broke out in September 1980.

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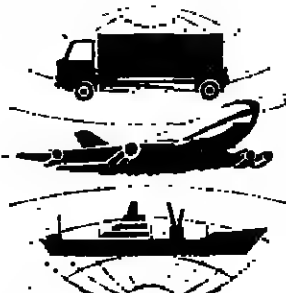
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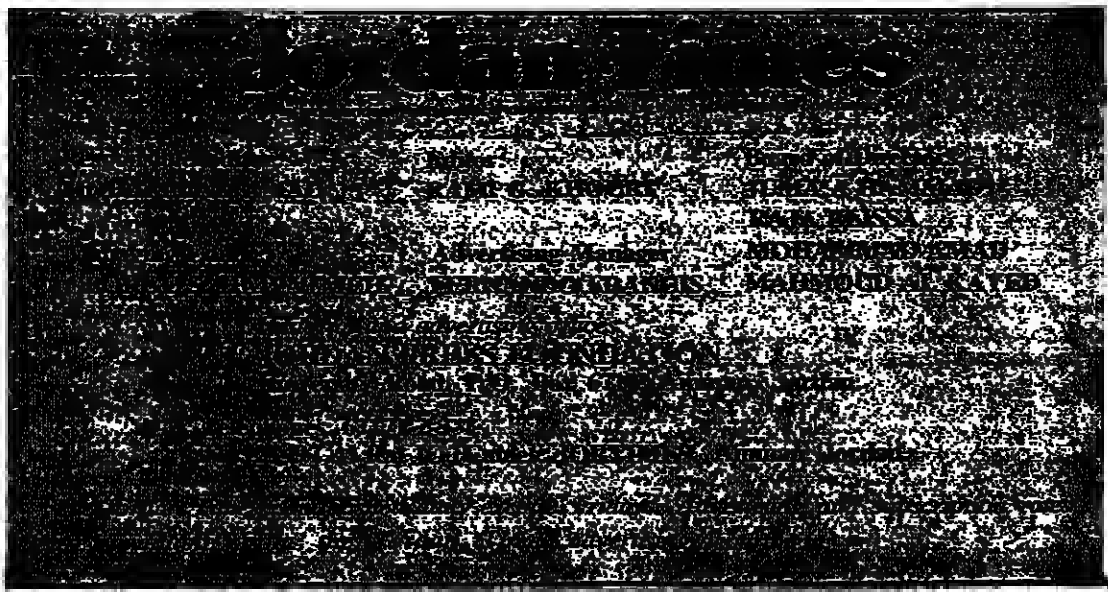
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on the
holy occasion of EID Al-Fitr
we wish you
health and prosperity



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Baltimore, Maryland USA



What if...?

WHILE THE Israelis are busy trying to kill the Palestinian resistance forces in Lebanon and the Americans are busy looking for a new form of forced exile and political disenfranchisement for the same Palestinian leadership, we are amazed that so few people have proposed that the Palestinian problem in Lebanon could be resolved easily by allowing the Palestinian leadership, fighters and people to return to their homes in Palestine.

Consider, for example, what the world would be doing if, say, a certain Ronald Reagan and his horse were driven out of their California ranch by a band of Indians who claimed that the land on which Ronald Reagan and his horse lived had originally belonged to them several hundred years ago. Mr. Reagan and his horse, having found temporary exile in Oregon, from where they launched sneak side-saddle attacks against the Indians, would eventually reach a com-

promise formula by which they would decide that the Indians were there to stay in California, and that he and the horse would accept to share the former Reagan ranch with the Indians if they allowed him to set up his own ranch and ride his horses in any manner that he saw fit. In such a case, no doubt, the world would clamour for the rights of Mr. Reagan and his horse to establish their own ranch on part of their former lands. The world would not look to resettle the exiled Mr. Reagan and his horse in New Mexico or Colorado, but rather it would want to eliminate the root cause of the Reagan & horse vs. the Indians conflict by providing ranches for both the Indians and for Mr. Reagan and his horse, who could then live happily ever after.

And what's good enough for Mr. Reagan and his horse is good enough for the people of Palestine.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Jordanian-Palestinian march will never deviate

Nothing of what Menachem Begin said on Sunday deserves to be answered because the solution he envisages to the Palestinian issue does not exceed being mere dreams and delusions.

Jordan remains committed to support the struggle of the Palestinian people until they determine their future on their own soil, and Jordan's recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) can never be undermined. Therefore, there is no chance of success for any attempts trying to undermine Jordan's stand and commitment.

Neither Begin nor any other party can harm the Jordanian-Palestinian march of struggle because it is a pan-Arab march heading towards the clear objective of enabling the Palestinian people to regain their territories and their usurped rights. The Jordanian-Palestinian march will never deviate from this line.

Al Dustour: Saudi and Syrian ministers' meeting is crucial

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is due to meet with the Saudi and the Syrian foreign ministers along with an Arab League representative on Tuesday. The two Arab ministers to represent the Arab World. The Saudi foreign minister comes from the Arab state with close ties with the West and with the United States in particular. Saudi Arabia is the state which enjoys very strong influence in the Arabian Gulf and at OPEC. The second foreign minister comes from a state with strong relations with the Soviet Union.

The meeting takes place at a time when Israel is tightening its siege of Beirut and securing its occupation of new parts of the Arab homeland in Lebanon. The barbarous Israeli siege of Beirut and the Israeli brutality practised against civilians, cities, towns, villages and Palestinian refugee camps have inflamed the international conscience to denounce these Israeli actions which have sur-

passed Hitler's practices in Europe. Despite all this, the United States continues to support the siege of Beirut and prevents the United Nations Security Council from responding to the international public opinion which calls for pressing Israel to pull out and lift its siege off hundreds of thousands of Arab citizens being bombarded and subjected to hunger, thirst and death.

Instead of putting an end to this unnatural situation, the United States proceeds with supporting Israel, declaring its support for Israel's demands, expelling the Palestinians from Lebanon and sending them to the unknown.

The U.S. stand encourages the Israeli invaders to continue with their plans of aggression and expansion. Israel has declared that its army will storm Beirut if Reagan's meeting with the Syrian and the Saudi foreign ministers did not secure the objective of the Israeli invasion.

Israelis might try to benefit from the timing of the Iraq-Iran war to finalise their assault on Beirut

World cannot focus on many events simultaneously

By Sidney Weiland
Reuter

LONDON — Iran's armed thrust into Iraq has alarmed Western governments by creating a new focus for tension in an already critical situation in the Middle East.

Officials said the offensive could complicate highly sensitive negotiations in Lebanon and would be seen as a serious threat by Iran's neighbours in the Gulf region. The biggest immediate fear was that Prime Minister Menachem Begin might use the fighting as a diversion to cover a final Israeli assault on Palestinian strongholds in West Beirut.

U.S. and West European government analysts said the Iranian attack, launched last week, could have "profound implications" affecting the whole tangled web of Middle East problems. But they said the consequences were unpredictable, with Iran's long-range objectives still unclear.

Analysis agreed the immediate aim of Tehran's radical Islamic hierarchy appeared to threaten the Iraqi government. But they

questioned whether Iran would try to press on to attack Baghdad, the Iraqi capital which lies only 120 kilometres from the Iranian border.

British sources said Iranian forces may limit themselves initially by trying to seize the strategic southern port of Basra, Iraq's second biggest city. In hopes this would be enough to threaten the Iraqi government. "It could be an attempt just to shake the tree a bit," a senior diplomat said.

Iran has equated Iraq and the United States as the main enemies of the fundamentalist religious revolution which brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power in Tehran in 1979. President Reagan has said Iran's push into Iraq could jeopardise the security of the entire Gulf region. Government leaders in Western Europe were equally alarmed, official sources said.

Opportunity for Israel

The Iranian decision to carry the war into Iraq follows five weeks after Israeli troops invaded

Lebanon in a major campaign to neutralise Palestinian guerrillas. U.S.-led negotiations to avert an Israeli attack on West Beirut have bogged down efforts to get Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces to leave Lebanon. The negotiations are at a crucially delicate stage, with the Israeli government showing increasing impatience over delays in getting about 6,000 PLO guerrillas to withdraw.

"The Israelis may now think they can get away with going into West Beirut on the assumption that the world can't focus on too many things happening at the same time," a London-based Middle East specialist said. A U.S. diplomat said the Iranian-Iraqi fighting was "potentially more important than Lebanon."

American officials fear the Iranian attack on an Arab country will "interact" on the Lebanese situation by diverting the attention of Arab moderates such as Saudi Arabia, reducing the influence they can exert on the PLO.

Benefit to foreigners

Saudi Arabia has joined five other Arab Gulf states in a warning to Iran that a wider Gulf war could expose the oil-rich region to "alienation, chaos and instability that will only benefit foreign powers."

The warning was issued at a meeting of the Gulf Cooperation Council, a grouping of moderate Arab governments, at Taif, Saudi Arabia, shortly before Iranian troops crossed the border into Iraq.

Saudi Arabia and its Arab allies have pumped about \$30 billion into Iraq's economy since the start of the Gulf war in September 1980. The Gulf states are primarily afraid that Iran will seek to weaken their regimes by exporting its dogmatic, militant form of grassroots Islamic revolution.

Western analysts said other Arab states would probably be reluctant to aid Iraq militarily until they were certain of Israel's intentions in Lebanon.

Iran might be trying to pressure Iraq's wealthy Gulf allies

into paying some of the \$150 billion sought by Tehran in reparations for the Gulf war.

Lot of fighting ahead

Iranian forces are regarded as strong military experts doubt they will have a walkover in Iraq. "There is a lot of heavy fighting ahead," one expert said. U.S. officials estimate about 80,000 Iranian face 100,000 Iraqis in the border area. Experts think Iraqi troops will put up stiff resistance now that they are defending their own territory.

Military analysts said both countries had suffered war losses and their firepower could be down by 25 to 50 per cent compared with levels at the start of fighting in 1980. The International Institute for Strategic Studies last year listed Iran's armed forces at 195,000, with 400,000 reservists, and said the air force had about 100 combat aircraft. Of 90 F-4 aircraft, only about 50 were believed to be serviceable.

Iraq's total forces were given as 252,250, plus 250,000 in reserve, with 335 combat aircraft.

Israelis are realising that the invasion of Lebanon will cause them many more problems than solutions

Military setback gives birth to political victory for PLO

By Arlik Bachar
Reuter

TEL AVIV — With Israel's military machine ground to a halt outside Beirut, Israelis are beginning to fear that the Palestinians could snatch a political victory from the jaws of military defeat.

The Israeli onslaught against the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Lebanon could well achieve its declared aim of crushing the military backbone of the Palestinian resistance movement.

With their army besieging some 6,000 PLO fighters in West Beirut, many Israelis are confident that it is only a matter of time before the organisation is forced to leave Lebanon, either under military pressure or through diplomatic negotiations.

But what happens after the PLO loses its teeth is causing anxiety to many Israelis, conscious that an internationally-respected, harmless Palestinian leadership could force Israel into just the kind of situation which the architects of the invasion sought to avoid.

Greater attention

While winning at least a temporary respite in PLO military attacks on Israeli territory, the thrust into Lebanon now seems almost certain to bring greater attention to the Palestinian problem that has shaken the Middle East for decades. The U.S. Secretary of State-designate, George Shultz, has signalled that Washington may soon push for early resumption of stalled

negotiations on granting autonomy to Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

He did not rule out a future role in peace talks for the PLO, should it renounce "terrorism" and recognise Israel. Fears of a future U.S. dialogue with the PLO have for years haunted Israeli policymakers, who have vowed never to deal with the organisation.

Daniel Dishon of the Shiloach Centre for Middle Eastern Studies at Tel Aviv University believes the PLO now realises it cannot match the Israelis on the battlefield and will try to gain as much political advantage as possible from its military defeat.

Shrewd PLO policy

"The PLO leaders are playing it cool and are now weighing the cards they have left to see what conditions they might set before being disarmed," he said.

The emergence of a moderate PLO could shatter the hopes of many Israeli leaders, including hardline Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, of stifling the nationalist influence of the PLO. Shortly after ordering the army into action, Mr. Sharon voiced optimism that PLO influence among the 1.3 million residents of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip might be erased.

But the fight put up by the PLO in Lebanon has won the admiration of many Palestinians who, even as the battle raged, reaffirmed their support for the organisation as the only representative of their people.

Professor Yehoshafat Harkabi of Jerusalem's Hebrew University said the war could bring a stream of paradoxes. "Israel hoped international pressure for more Israeli

concessions on Palestinian autonomy would be reduced, but it is now likely to come under increased pressure," he said. "Our leaders also wanted to paint the PLO as the extremist organisation it is but managed to convey such a bad image of Israel that even its best friends in the U.S. have fallen silent."

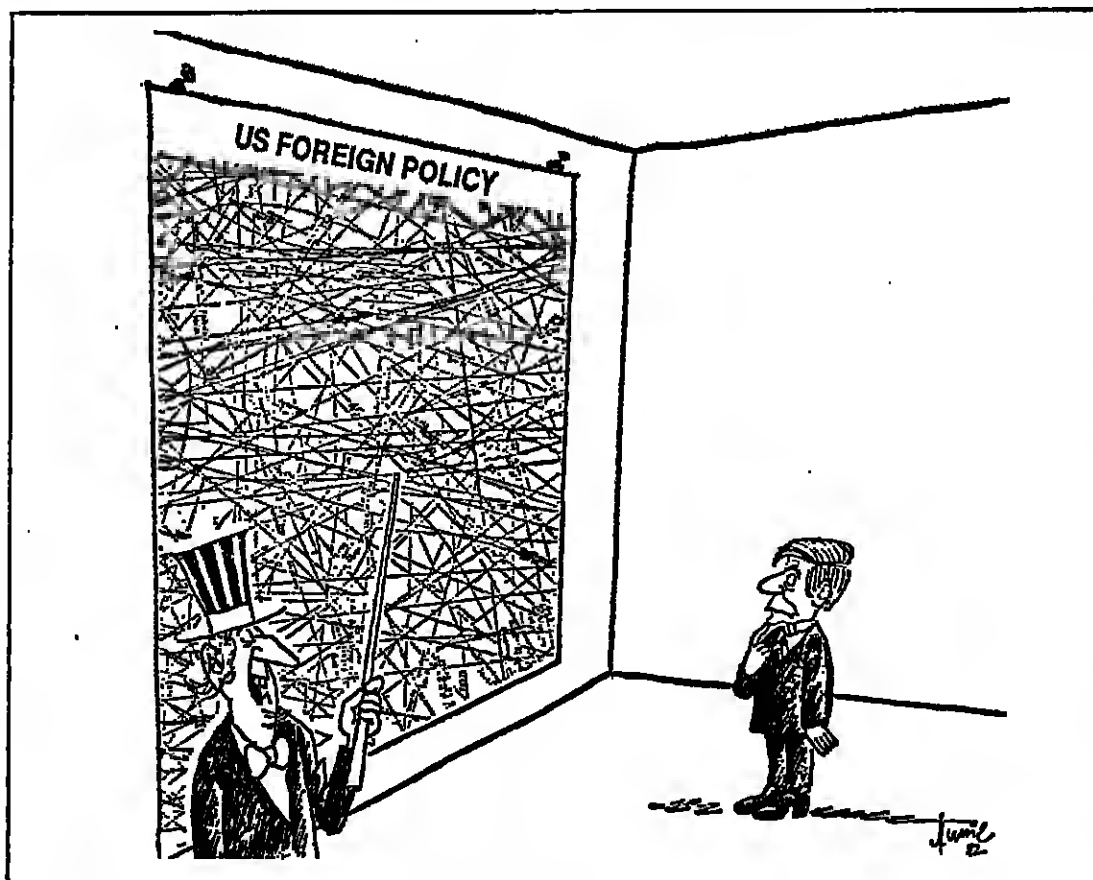
Dilemma for Begin

The dilemma for Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his cabinet is immense. To launch an all-out attack on thousands of desperate guerrillas could cost the lives of many more soldiers on top of some 300 already admitted killed since the invasion began on June 6. Another major consideration for Israel is the enormous damage that would be caused to its already shaken international relations by an assault on Beirut, with the certain loss of many Lebanese civilian lives.

But should the diplomatic process reach a dead end, an attack might be inevitable. An Israeli withdrawal from Beirut without securing a PLO pullout could be perceived by large sections of the Israeli public as failure to achieve the operations goals.

Western diplomats believe the PLO has been presented with a golden opportunity paralleled only by the United Nations partition plan of 1947 which offered the Palestinians a state alongside Israel.

One said: "They let that opportunity slip through their fingers and it is not clear whether 35 years later they have become realistic enough to grab the present chance that could be a major coup for the Palestinians."



TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL
14:30 Koran
14:35 Religious Programme
15:15 Fayrouz
15:50 Jouba
16:00 Emergencies
16:35 Sayings
17:10 Arabic Series
17:40 Local Programme
18:05 Religious Programme
18:25 Religious Programme
18:50 News Summary
19:30 Tales from Ramadan
19:35 Local Programme
19:45 Arabic Series
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 The Holy Ka'aba
21:35 Local Programme
22:10 Arabic Series
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

19:00 French Programme
19:30 News in French
19:35 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Comedy: Ladies Man
21:10 Documentary:
The Greatest Journey Part II
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Secret of the
Midland Heights

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10 Morning Show
08:00 News Summary
08:05 Morning Show
08:10 News Summary
08:15 Pop Session
08:20 News Summary
08:25 Pop Session
08:30 News Bulletin
08:35 Instruments
08:40 Concert Hour
08:45 News Summary
08:50 Instruments, Old Favourites
08:55 Science Report, Pop Session
09:00 News Summary
09:05 Top Twenty
09:10 Newsweek
09:15 Date with a Star
09:20 Evening Show
09:25 News Summary
09:30 Evening Show
09:35 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 The Art of Julian
Bran 06:45 Financial News 06:55
Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24
Hours News Summary 07:15 The World
Jones News Summary 07:45 The World
Today 08:00 Newswatch 08:30 Coun-
terpoint 09:00 World News 09:05 24
Hours News Summary 09:30 A World of
Winds and Waves 09:45 Network U.K.
10:00 World News 10:05 Reflections
10:15 Wide Sargasso Sea 10:30 Igor
Stravinsky 11:00 World News 11:05
British Press Review 11:15 The World
Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 How we Listen to Music
12:15 Classical Record Review 12:30
Newsline 13:00 World News 13:05 News
about Britain 13:15 Letter from London
13:25 Scotland This Week 13:30 Sports
International 14:00 Radio Newswatch
14:15 Father of the Quarter 14:45 Sports
Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24
Hours News Summary 15:30 Network
U.K. 15:45 A Jolly Good Show 16:30
Lord Peter Wimsey: Have his Carcase
17:00 Radio Newswatch 17:15 Outlook
18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary
18:15 The Modern English Novel 18:45
The World Today 19:00 World News
19:05 Meridian 19:40 Scotland This
Week 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00
World News 20:05 News about Britain
20:15 Radio Newswatch 20:30 Nature
Notebook 20:40 The Farming World
21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock Market
Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 The
Philip Jones News Ensemble 22:00
World News 22:05 24 Hours News
Summary 22:30 Nothing But My Genius
22:45 Two's Company 23:30 The Mod-
ern English Novel 23:45 VOYA
06:00 The World Today 06:25 Scotland
This Week 06:40 Reflections 06:45
Sports Round-up 01:00 World News
01:05 Meridian 01:15 Keynotes
01:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 07:00 The Breakfast
Show 17:00 News Roundup: Reports,
opinions, analyses 17:30 VOYA
Magazine: American science, culture,
letters 18:00 Special English News 18:10
Special English Science and technology
18:15 Feature: Science in the News
18:30 News Music USA 19:00 News
Roundup 19:30 Dayline 20:00 Special
English News

WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Have Arts Centre 63195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Irbid (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th century orientalist artists. Muztazah, Jabel Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

PRAYER TIMES

02:55 Imrak
03:05 Fajr
04:43 (Sunrise) Shuraq
11:02 Dhuhur
15:23 'Asr
18:41 Maghreb
20:19 'Isha

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Lweibdeh, 37440.
De la Saie Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 56428.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 63249.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Doha (RJ)
08:55 Athens, Tunis (TUA)
09:00 Kuwait (KAC)
09:30 Cairo (EA)
09:40 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Dhahran (RJ)
09:50 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
11:05 Riyadh (SV)
11:10 Cairo (EA)
11:20 Ankara (TA)
12:10 Muscat, Dubai, Bahrain (GA)
14:25 Tunis, Athens (TUA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:00 Larnaca (RJ)
16:45 Copenhagen, Athens (SK)
16:45 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:15 New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:20 London, Paris (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
18:55 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
19:20 Rome (RJ)
19:30 Frankfurt, Damascus (LT)
20:15 Tripoli (RJ)
22:05 Damascus (RJ)
22:50 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Athens (RJ)
08:15 Cairo (EA)
09:40 London (BA)
09:45 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
10:45 Tripoli (RJ)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:30 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
12:00 Larnaca (RJ)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:10 Cairo (RJ)
12:30 Ankara (TA)
12:30 Athens, Copenhagen (RJ)
13:00 Riyadh (SV)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell-buy rates in Jls
Belgian franc 75.5/ 76
Dutch guilder 130.4/ 131.4
Egyptian guinea 348.8/ 350.4
French franc 51.7/ 52
Iraqi dinar 570/ 581
Italian lire (for 100) 25.7/ 25.9
Japanese yen (for 100) 140/ 140.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1228/ 1233
Lebanese lira 68.9/ 69.8
Omani rial 1019/ 1024
Qatari riyal 96.7/ 97.3
Saudi riyal 100.7/ 100.9
Swedish crown 58/ 58.3
Swiss franc 169.3/ 170.3
Syrian lira 60.4/ 61.2
UAE dirham 95.9/ 96.4
U.K. sterling pound 617.7/ 621.4
U.S. dollar 354.5/ 356.5
W. German mark 143.9/ 144.8

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather and north-westerly moderate wind freshening sometimes. In Aqaba northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg. C
Amman 20/33
Aqaba 26/39
Desert 20/34
Jordan Valley 22/38
Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 33, Aqaba 38, Humidity readings:
Amman 29 per cent, Aqaba 23 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
First aid 25091
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldil Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
The Islamic, Abdali 65292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 64164
Al-Muhajir, J. Amman 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marjeh 91611

NIGHT DUTY

Dr. Ramzi Mazzawi 94788/25809

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Uppercut flower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (African) 450/ 400
Apple (American) 500/ 450
Apple (Double Red) 280/ 200
Apple (Golden) 280/ 200
Apple (Local) 180/ 150
Apple (Spartan) 360/ 300
Apricot (Local) 240/ 200
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Mukammal) 225/ 180
Beans 360/ 300
Beans (string) 350/ 300
Broad Beans 170/ 140
Cabbage 100/ 80
Carrot 110/ 90
Cauliflower (white) 130/ 100
Chickpeas 350/ 300
Cucumber (large) 140/ 100
Cucumber (small) 180/ 150
Eggplant (small) 170/ 140
Fava beans 170/ 140
Garlic 250/ 200
Grapes 200/ 160

Grape leaves 300/ 250
Hot Green Pepper 240/ 200
Lemon 180/ 150
Mellow 80/ 50
Marrow (large) 140/ 100
Marrow (small) 180/ 150
Melon 220/ 200
Okra 350/ 300
Onion (dry) 120/ 100
Onion (green) 420/ 350
Parsley 100/ 100
Peas 300/ 250
Peas (American) 600/ 500
Peas (Lebanese) 420/ 350
Pumpkin 240/ 200
Plum (Red) 100/ 80
Plum (Yellow) 150/ 120
Radish 110/ 90
Red Cabbage 150/ 100
Red Chervil 450/ 380
Sage 450/ 380
Sweet Pepper 240/ 200
Tomato 150/ 100
Water Melon 160/ 140

Free food and \$1 a month for a soldier

By Alain Cass

CHUYEN is a vietnamese frontline soldier in Kampuchea. He has just arrived in Pursat, a small provincial town on the road to the border with Thailand scarred by years of neglect and skirmishes by rival factions battling for control of this destitute country.

His unit, the 442nd Infantry Division, landed at the port of Lompom Som after five uncomfortable nights and days by steamer down the Vietnamese coast and then by train and finally by what remains of Kampuchea's fleet of ageing U.S. buses on its way to the front.

Chuyen is 24 years old and, like most fresh troops landing in a foreign country for the first time, he is eager, apprehensive and

homesick.

Shouldering his way through a boisterous knot of comrades snapping up cold drinks, he sat down at a table and waved away a swarm of flies. "I'm the third of three brothers to join the army," he said. "The other two fought in the anti-U.S. war. Its good to be so active duty. But," he added with a wistful little smile, "we're a long way from home."

By the time Chuyen's tour of duty ends, home will seem even further away. Like most of Vietnam's 150,000 plus troops in Kampuchea he will be there for three years.

During that time he will get paid 10.5 Vietnamese dong a month (just over one dollar) which probably ranks him as the lowest-paid private in any of the world's standing armies. To supplement this he

gets free food, accommodation and two uniforms.

Like many of his comrades who have been there since the Vietnamese invasion of 1979, he will probably settle down to cultivating vegetables in little plots around his barracks. He may raise a pig or two which he can then sell on the local market for a small fortune, perhaps eventually indulge in a little "free trade" for goods which pour across the Thai border in return for hoarded gold.

What did Chuyen think he was doing in Kampuchea? Chuyen smiled and looked around for support among his colleagues who had gathered round a table. When none was forthcoming he finally said, "Fighting the Chinese," referring to the "Chinese threat" and Peking's support for the Khmer Rouge which Hanoi

says is the reason for its continued presence in Kampuchea.

Chuyen and his predecessors have been waging war in Indochina almost ceaselessly since 1940 — a formidable warrior race with an almost unparalleled string of victories to their name. In Kampuchea they seem settled for the duration, billeted in towns and hamlets in a great wedge of territory from Phnom Penh, the capital, to the desolate border country where the remnants of the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge, ousted in 1979, wage a dogged guerrilla war.

Hanoi's divisions clearly dominate the country and are visible everywhere. But they do not behave like occupation troops. They are discouraged from mixing with the local population and, at a lower level, seem diffident, even

uncertain, in their relationship with Kampuchean.

Kampuchea's hamlets, villages and towns are coming alive again three years after Pol Pot who, even allowing for the hyperboles of government propaganda, killed and maimed hundreds of thousands — perhaps millions — of his own people in a systematic campaign of mindless violence.

In Phnom Penh the good life for which this erstwhile French colonial capital was renowned is struggling to make a comeback. Little restaurants serving excellent French cuisine draw crowds who pick their way through the rat-infested streets where refugees live in squalor among the ruins.

Last month (June) the first foreign businessman — appropriately a partner in a renowned French

cognac concern — flew in "to see what's cooking".

Though it remains desperately poor and for all practical purposes cut off from the outside world, Kampuchea is slowly edging back towards subsistence. There is still some malnutrition and foreign humanitarian aid remains a vital prop to recovery. But, as one senior aid official put it, "the emergency phase which began in 1979 is almost over".

A number of aid organisations, including the International Red Cross, have said they will pull out at the end of the year. Barring a bad harvest this year, in which

case famine would certainly occur, the regime of Heng Samrin may soon be in a position to begin

building on the tattered remains of Kampuchea's economic structure.

Paradoxically this improving situation poses problems for the Vietnamese. If, as they claim, the Khmer Rouge are no longer a major threat, why do they need to keep so many troops in Kampuchea? Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's foreign minister, will come under strong pressure to give a satisfactory answer when he visits Singapore and the Philippines next month. Or he may be asked to offer a partial withdrawal as a gesture of goodwill.

A total defeat of the Khmer Rouge, unlikely as that may be, would be an embarrassment to Hanoi which needs a tangible excuse to keep its troops in Kam-

puchea until the more important objective of consolidating Heng Samrin and Vietnamese primacy in Indochina is achieved.

Another looming problem is likely to be the rebirth of Kampuchean nationalism. For the moment Kampuchean are just grateful to be alive. In the long run, however, they may not take as kindly to Hanoi's brand of rigid

Marxism as have the Vietnamese, who have had nearly four decades to get used to it. As one diplomat put it: "Capturing Kampuchea was relatively easy for Vietnam. Keeping it may prove more difficult."

— Financial Times news feature

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SPORTS

Wilander wins Swedish Grand Prix title

BAASTAD, Sweden (R) — Mats Wilander beat Hendrik Sundstrom 6-4, 6-4 in the all-Swedish final of the Swedish Tennis Grand Prix Monday.

Sundstrom, 18, tried to outlast the 17-year-old French Open Champion in long baseline rallies, but Wilander was always the stronger.

Ruzici wins WTA title

MONTE CARLO (R) — Second-seeded Virginia Ruzici of Romania beat American teenager Bonnie Gadusek 6-2, 7-6 in the final of a Women's Tennis Association (WTA) tournament here Sunday.

Ruzici completed a successful day by teaming with French teenager Cathy Tanvier to beat Brazilians Pat Medrado and Claire Monteiro 7-6, 6-2 in the doubles final.

Argentina's Vilas beats France's Noah

BROOKLINE, Massachusetts (R) — Argentina's Guillermo Vilas beat Yannick Noah of France 6-3, 6-2 in the semi-finals of the U.S. professional tennis championships Sunday night.

Top seeded Vilas will play Mel Purcell in the final. Purcell, the seventh seed, beat Spain's Fernando Luna 6-1, 4-6, 6-3 earlier in the other semi-final.

Watson has the title thrown at him by rivals

TROON, Scotland (R) — Tom Watson won the British Open Golf Championship by standing in the clubhouse and watching his closest rivals throw the title at him.

Watson, 32, collected the \$55,000 top prize Sunday with a four-under par 284, a stroke ahead of Nick Price. The South African faltered on the homeward run while Californian Bobby Clampett scattered the last vestiges of his astonishing early lead over the fairways of Royal Troon.

"Nick lost the tournament. He gave it to me," Watson said after looking on from the clubhouse as Price dropped three shots over the last four holes to share second place with U.S.-based Briton Peter Oosterhuis.

"I didn't expect to be champion when I came off the 18th green because I had missed too many putts," added Watson, who is also the U.S. Open Champion.

"I don't want to take anything away from the victory because I'm very pleased to be the champion again. But it's not the same as going out and winning it. It's not the same as Pebble Beach."

It was at Pebble Beach that Watson won his first U.S. Open title last month by making spectacular birdies at the last two holes to break out of a tie with Jack Nicklaus.

While Watson felt that his final green victory was not the most satisfying experience of his golfing career, it still gave him his fourth British Open title, only the second American to achieve that distinction. And he was also the first person to win on four different Scottish courses. The others were at Carnoustie in 1975, Turnberry in 1977 and Muirfield in 1980.

Watson's closing two-

under-par 70 gave him the highest winning score in the open since Gary Player of South Africa won with 289 at Carnoustie in 1968.

Price, 25, felt like quitting the game two months ago because he was so depressed about it after working with a coach in Florida to improve his swing.

But he found some form two weeks ago and kept it here to provide the most unlikely and unpredictable finish the open has had since Simon Owen of New Zealand ran Nicklaus so close at St. Andrew's in 1978.

"I don't want to get depressed about finishing second but I know I'll have nightmares about it for a long time," Price said. "At least I know now that if I play my best golf, I can win a major championship."

But while Watson and Price will remember their struggle for different reasons, neither will forget in a hurry the part played by Clampett who dominated the tournament for so long.

The 22-year-old Californian too the 7,067-yard Royal Troon links by the scruff of the neck on the first day with a 67 and he kept his grip on it with a 66 in the second round.

After a second successive birdie on the fifth hole in round three, the curly-haired Clampett made what was probably his big mistake. He thought about winning.

"I had run away with tournaments before and I thought, here I go again," he said later after his round had disintegrated to a 78. He was still leading by a shot, compared to five 24 hours earlier.

But Clampett's downward plunge continued on the last day and a 77 left him out of it on even-par 288, level with Nicklaus

in tenth place.

For 42-year-old Nicklaus, that marked a good recovery after an uninspired first round of 77. His last three of 70, 72 and 69 were as good as anyone in the event. And he was only four shots away at the end.

Another big surprise was the play of a hitherto unknown Japanese named Masahiro Kuramoto. Fuzzy Zoeller came in on 287

with Britain's Sandy Lyle. Another Briton, Sam Torrance was on 289 with two of Europe's top players, West Germany's Bernhard Langer and Spain's Severiano Ballesteros one stroke further back.

Watson is now setting his sights on the last major tournament he has not won, the U.S. PGA event at Southern Hills, Tulsa, next month.

7 drivers in the race for Formula One championship

BRANDS HATCH, England (R) — Six races remain in this year's Formula One world motor racing championship and seven drivers including comeback king Nikki Lauda of Austria have a realistic chance of claiming the title.

Twice champion Lauda, the most experienced driver in the Formula One circus, moved into contention for further glory by winning the British round of the series here Sunday. It was his 19th Grand Prix success.

And, judging by the efficient manner in which Lauda and his trouble-free McLaren outclassed the opposition, the turbo-charged brigade cannot expect an easy passage on the forthcoming tracks which supposedly suit their straight-line speed.

Next Sunday's French Grand Prix at the Le Castellet circuit near Marseilles is just one of the venues known to favour the most powerful machinery.

Lauda, now third in the championships, 11 points behind new leader Didier Pironi of France is naturally well aware that his orthodox Ford Cosworth-engined car has a considerable dis-

advantage.

But what Lauda lacks in horsepower he more than compensates for in guile as he was demonstrated since returning to the sport after two years in retirement.

Pironi finished second almost half a minute behind Lauda Sunday. The effort was worthwhile because it put him five points clear of Briton John Watson at the head of the standings.

Watson, winner of the British classic last year, spun out early on and lost his one point pre-race advantage over the Frenchman.

In fact, only one other of the four championship contenders managed to finish. That was Frenchman Alain Prost, winner of the two opening races of the season, who ended a seven race blank spell with the point to finish sixth.

Finland's Keke Rosberg dropped to fourth place behind Lauda in the standings when his Williams struck mechanical problems. Reigning champion Nelson Piquet of Brazil joined Rosberg as a spectator when his Brabham blew its engine. He was leading at the time.

Frenchmen come first, second in 15th stage of Tour de France

ORCIERES-MERLETTE, France (R) — Pascal Simon of France swept past his unsuspecting compatriot Pierre-Henry Mentheour in a breathtaking uphill finish to the first and hardest of the alpine stages in the Tour de France cycle race Monday.

The two Frenchmen, cheered on by tens of thousands of spectators lining the narrow mountain roads, had broken away from the pack on the first of the six peaks which studied the 204 km 15th stage.

As Mentheour headed for what looked like certain victory, Simon crept up behind to challenge him in a final lung-bursting effort.

Mentheour responded, but his foot slipped off the pedal and he virtually stopped on the steep slope, eventually finishing dejectedly nine seconds behind.

"I am bitter," he said breathlessly afterwards. "It will worry me all night."

Bernard Hinault of France, who

came 12th in a field strung out by the gruelling climbs and the intense heat kept the overall lead.

Ten years ago this back-breaking stage of the tour so exhausted crack Belgian Eddy Merckx that Luis Ocana of Spain snatched an eight-minute advantage over him. Ocana later crashed on a steep descent, leaving Merckx to win the race.

Monday, the uphill gradients, 80 kph descents and the gravelly hairpin bends were as dangerous as ever.

Mentheour, Simon and New Zealander Eric McKenzie took a huge seven-minute lead over the pack on the first mountain, the Col d'Espresaux.

But yellow-clad Hinault, dominating a following group which thinned out as fatigue took its toll, spent the rest of the race calmly narrowing the gap.

Other riders shone briefly as they tried to catch the two breakaway Frenchmen ahead. They included Pyrenean stage

hero Beat Breu of Switzerland, Italy's champion climber Mario Beccia, and Jean-Rene Bernaudeau of France, who came in third.

Robert Alban of France, who made a brave last-minute attempt, said: "It was terrible... that was really a hard day."

The stage, the first of three in the Alps, shook up the overall placings.

As the riders crawled singly into this skiing-resort village, it became obvious that Australian Phil Anderson had lost second place. He finished nearly six minutes behind Simon.

The new number two is 36-year-old former winner Joop Zoetemelk, five minutes behind Hinault. Fellow-Dutchman Johan van der Velde is third, nine minutes adrift.

Tuesday's 16th stage takes the riders 121 km from Orcieres-Merlette to another gruelling uphill finish in l'Alpe d'Huez.

Former fencing champion Smirnov in a coma after suffering eye injury

ROME (R) — Former world fencing champion Vladimir Smirnov of the Soviet Union was rushed to a Rome hospital in a coma Monday after suffering an eye injury during the World Fencing Championships, organisers said.

They said Smirnov, 29, the 1981 men's individual foil world champion, was in a serious condition and undergoing brain scan checks at the Gemelli hospital, where Pope John Paul was treated after the May 1981 attempt on his life.

A hospital spokeswoman said Smirnov was undergoing tests in the neurological section but could give no further details. An official bulletin on his condition would be issued later.

The accident occurred when Smirnov was fencing West German Matthias Behr in one of the last elimination rounds for the men's team foil finals to be held Monday night.

Organisers said Behr was attacking Smirnov when his foil broke in two and the blade pierced Smirnov's mask entering his head just above the left eye.

Smirnov was immediately given oxygen and taken to the Sant'Eugenio Hospital in south Rome near the Palace of Sports where the championships are being held.

Doctors at the hospital said Smirnov was in a comatose state provoked by a penetration wound in the area above his left eye. They declined to give a prognosis.

He was later transferred to the Gemelli which is equipped with special testing equipment such as

an ultrasonic brain monitor.

Smirnov, the 1980 Olympic foil champion, was beaten in the second round of the men's individual foil event here on Friday which was won by his compatriot Alexandre Romanov.

Behr was West German Olympic team champion in 1976 and world team champion in 1977.

This year's World Fencing Championships began here last Thursday and end next Saturday. Organisers said Smirnov's heart

stopped immediately after the accident and he stopped breathing. As he lay on the floor doctors gave him mouth to mouth resuscitation and heart massage.

Behr, who had been leading Smirnov by four wins to three, withdrew from the match in a state of shock, organisers said.

He was replaced by team-mate Carlos Martel while Vitali Logvin took Smirnov's place for the Soviet Union. Martel went on to win the bout 5-3.

Ovett's mystery stomach disorder could put him out of European Championships

LONDON (R) — Olympic 800 metres champion Steve Ovett could miss the European Championships in Athens in September because of a mystery stomach disorder.

The 26-year-old British runner will seek the help of a London specialist this week in an effort to diagnose the problem which is threatening to wreck his season. Stomach pains forced Ovett to

drop out of a race in Paris 12 days ago and he was clearly well below his best when he trailed in 10th in a 3,000 metres at Crystal Palace on Saturday.

England manager Andy Norman said: "Steve could be out for four or five weeks. He was a sick man on Saturday. It might just be a muscle out of place but it has got to be put right."

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EEC: 'No deal and no progress'

BRUSSELS (R) — The European Economic Community Monday reported "no deal and no progress" in trade disputes with the United States but said there were plans for further high-level talks with Washington.

European Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp told a meeting of Community foreign ministers here that talks between senior U.S. and European officials late last week had not solved the impasse over U.S. curbs on steel imports or its embargo on the Soviet Union's gas pipeline.

He said the U.S. had shown no flexibility on either issue. It was

prepared to relax its embargo on the pipeline only if there were "a fundamental change in the state of affairs in Poland", the spokesman quoted him as saying.

Washington also refused to modify the retroactive nature of the embargo on sales of U.S.-licensed equipment for the project, the focus of fierce criticism by European governments.

On steel exports, which the Americans say benefit from unfair European government subsidies, there was "no deal and no progress", the spokesman said.

Diplomats at Monday's meeting said Italian Foreign Minister

Emilio Colombo would meet U.S. State Secretary George Shultz on Wednesday in a fresh move to try to break the deadlock.

Mr. Colombo, who will be the first European foreign minister to meet the new U.S. secretary of state, will give a forceful presentation of the strength of European feeling on the two issues, the diplomats said.

He is also scheduled to meet Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and Treasury Secretary Donald Regan.

At the same time the ministers were discussing possible retaliatory measures, the spokesman said.

Oil cost could triple in 10 years

WASHINGTON (R) — The chairman of a major U.S. oil company said Sunday the cost of a barrel of oil could triple in the next decade to almost \$100.

Mr. Armand Hammer, chief of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, also warned American motorists to expect petrol price increases in the near future as the worldwide oil glut dwindled.

"The time will come when we will see that the

price of oil goes up and up..." he said on a U.S. television programme. "I wouldn't be surprised that in 10 years from now the price of oil will reach \$100 a barrel."

Mr. Hammer said there still was a slight oil glut but it had dwindled since the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) put a ceiling on production at their March meeting.

W. European states protest Indonesia's shipping policy

JAKARTA (R) — Ten West European countries are protesting to Indonesia about a new policy requiring all government cargoes to be shipped in Indonesian vessels, diplomatic sources said Monday.

A strongly-worded note to be delivered to the foreign ministry Tuesday says the policy "constitutes a significant departure from the principle of equal treatment on which commercial shipping relations with the Republic of Indonesia have traditionally been based."

The countries are West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Finland, Greece and Norway, all members of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. Japan and the

United States have already protested.

Shipping industry sources estimate that about 20 per cent of cargo from Europe to Indonesia and as much as 45 per cent of freight in the other direction could be construed as Indonesian government cargo, the latter including a large amount of raw materials such as rubber from government-run plantations.

However, industry sources said the real target of the new policy is the U.S.-Indonesia freight market, where Indonesian vessels only carry around 20 per cent of the total.

The diplomatic sources said France had been invited to join the protest but its embassy here said it had received no instructions from Paris on the subject. French Foreign Trade Minister Michel

Jobert is understood to have raised the new regulation on a visit to Jakarta this month.

The policy has also drawn a protest from foreign shippers who say they stand to lose business worth millions of dollars.

It orders that all export and import commodities must be carried by vessels operated by Indonesian shippers. These include imports financed by the state budget, including items paid for by foreign aid, as well as commodities owned by state-run commercial bodies.

However, it is not clear that the government intends to do with shippers by the state oil company, Pertamina. Some 90 per cent of Indonesia's oil is currently carried by non-Indonesian flag vessels.

High tariff barriers to remain in Australia

CANBERRA (R) — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said Monday the high tariff barriers protecting Australian industry would not be lowered until the economy had improved.

In doing so he rejected the findings of a report prepared by the government's Industries Assistance Commission, which administers the tariffs, that had called for significant cuts in duties and import quotas.

The policy of carefully protecting Australia's manufacturing sector has come under increasing attack from the mining and farming sectors.

These sectors believe the only way to revitalise the economy is through export-led growth which

would be best achieved by phasing out inefficient industries and concentrating resources on healthy industries.

But last week the prime minister said the protection afforded to some Australian industries and concentrating resources on healthy industries.

But last week the prime minister said the protection afforded to some Australian industries was very important in providing employment and that it was a factor which could not be ignored.

Any sudden change in policy could have a drastic effect on some industries, he said, adding: "You cannot suddenly wipe out the whole of your history."

Sri Lankan free trade zone arouses Third World interest

COLOMBO (R) — When the Sri Lankan government launched its free trade zone in 1978 it was accused of mortgaging the country to foreigners. But the subsequent success of the project has aroused the interest of Third World countries, notably China and Cuba.

The trade zone formed a central plank in the programme of President Junius Jayawardene when he came to power in 1977, pledged to a more free market economy.

The greater Colombo Economic Commission was set up and given complete jurisdiction over an area of 415 square kilometres just north of the capital. It had instructions to promote export-orientated foreign investment and create employment.

Commission Chairman Paul Perera said 49 factories were now operating and 13 others were under construction. Agreements had also been signed with foreign investors to establish 71 more ventures, he said.

The zone was expected to yield 500 million rupees (\$25 million) for the country in foreign exchange this year, around two per cent of the country's total export earnings, he said.

The first four years of the pro-

jects' existence would bring earnings of 1.05 billion rupees (\$52.5 million), giving the country a substantial profit on its 350 million rupee (\$17.5 million) investment in the zone, Mr. Perera said.

The commission invited foreign companies to set up factories in the zone, wholly-owned or in collaboration with Sri Lankan entrepreneurs, to produce goods solely for export.

The first companies to arrive to take advantage of the tax concessions and other incentives were clothing manufacturers. They sought to make use of the quotas allocated to Sri Lanka under the multi-fibre agreement, which governs the textile trade between Third World and developed countries.

Other goods now produced in the zone include rubber tyres, jewellery, engineering items and toys.

Businesses from 20 countries, amongst them the United States, Britain, West Germany, South Korea, Hong Kong and Japan, have already invested 2.6 billion rupees (\$130 million).

The commission was encouraging electronics firms to invest in the area. Four companies have already signed agreements to

manufacture electronics products, including semi-conductors.

Mr. Perera said the free trade zone had so far created around 62,000 jobs Sri Lanka's population of around 15 million.

When President Jayawardene established the zone after defeating Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's party and its Marxist allies in elections five years ago, he was immediately accused by opposi-

tion groups and particularly the Marxists of selling out the country.

But in the four years of the project, a number of Third World countries anxious to increase their foreign exchange earnings have sent delegations to study the area, centered on Katunayake, near Colombo's international airport.

A Chinese team visited the zone before China established its special economic zone in the southern

province of Guangdong, offering tax advantages and other incentives to foreign investors.

Last February Cuba opened its doors to foreign investment for the first time in 20 years when a law was passed enabling state enterprises to form joint ventures with foreign companies.

The law allowed joint Cuban-foreign companies to rent property and build new factories, tour-

ist centres and other facilities in the country.

Government sources said Sri Lanka had invited Cuba to send a delegation to study the free trade zone and that the offer had been accepted.

At a recent cabinet meeting, President Jayawardene said jokingly: "President (Fidel) Castro of Cuba seems to be following the path of Sri Lanka's Jayawardene."

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was firm in active trading and the F.T. index at 1500 Monday was up 11.5 at 368.2.

Prices of both equities and government bonds were firm from the outset after the ending of the U.K. rail strike and the rise in U.S. money supply M-1 which was at the bottom end of expectations, dealers said.

GEC rose 20p to 1.045p and rises of 7p to 10p were posted against Beecham, ICI, Plessey and Thorn. Dealers said demand fell away after the strong opening but with few sellers in the market most issues ended around the day's highest levels.

Government bonds ended around 114 point up at the long end and there was substantial demand for the government broker's supplies of the tranches of stock announced by the authorities last Monday. Dealers said.

Discount houses turned in sympathy with the bond market. Midland Bank was up 7p but the other clearers were unchanged on balance. In firm composite insurances, Eagle Star rose 8p to 367 and Royal 11.5 to 361.

Distillers turned another 3p to 192 after last week's results. In tobaccos, Rothmans added a penny to 95 ahead of final results due Tuesday and B&W was up 8p at 466.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and billon-markets Monday.

One sterling	1.7415/25	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2595/98	Canadian dollars
	2.4635/45	West German marks
	2.7155/75	Dutch guilders
	2.0950/65	Swiss francs
	46.91/94	Belgian francs
	6.8550/8600	French francs
	1378.00/1379.00	Italian lire
	353.50/60	Japanese yen
	6.1060/80	Swedish crowns
	6.3250/70	Norwegian crowns
	8.5305/30	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	350.25/350.75	U.S. dollars

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

OVEEK
SHUBY
CEADED
KILLEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GLADE TRAIT MORGUE VACANT
Answer: A GREAT OVEN might produce most of this—"OVEREATING"

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day express your talented ideas so that they can soon become a part of your life and activities. Your mind is brilliant now and you can gain benefits in a logical manner.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day for advancement, but take no risks with your work. Listening to suggestions of co-workers is wise.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get busy with financial and property affairs and you can make rapid progress. Don't force any issues at this time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Put those ideas to work that will bring you advancement in the business world. Rest on your laurels tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you know what you have committed yourself to and discharge your duties well. Use care in travel.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Seeing good friends is fine but don't get involved in any financial deals. Take no risks with your money at this time.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Handle civic affairs well and gain added prestige. Meet expectations of family members and have more harmony at home.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You have new ideas that should be put in operation without delay. Sidestep one who is jealous of you and could cause trouble.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Use new methods that will help you advance in your line of endeavor. Take no risks with your health at this time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Figure out the best way to operate with associates and make the future brighter. Handle business affairs wisely.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Forget about going on a fun spree and get busy with all that work ahead of you. Enjoy pleasure in the evening.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are bored and want recreation, so seek the right kind and you feel much better. Relax at home tonight.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Don't permit an outsider to take advantage of you and thus avoid trouble this person could bring. Use care in motion.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be most clever at reaching right decisions and should have the finest kind of academic education you can afford. A good salesperson in this chart and one who can easily put ideas across to others.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Emory H. Galt

ACROSS 25 Minuta
4 Expert
10 Pertaining to wings
12 Celebes ox
14 Greek epic
15 Shaded walk
18 Town near Sherwood Forest
19 Seed covering
20 Word with beat or miss
21 Helen —
23 Make an ease of one

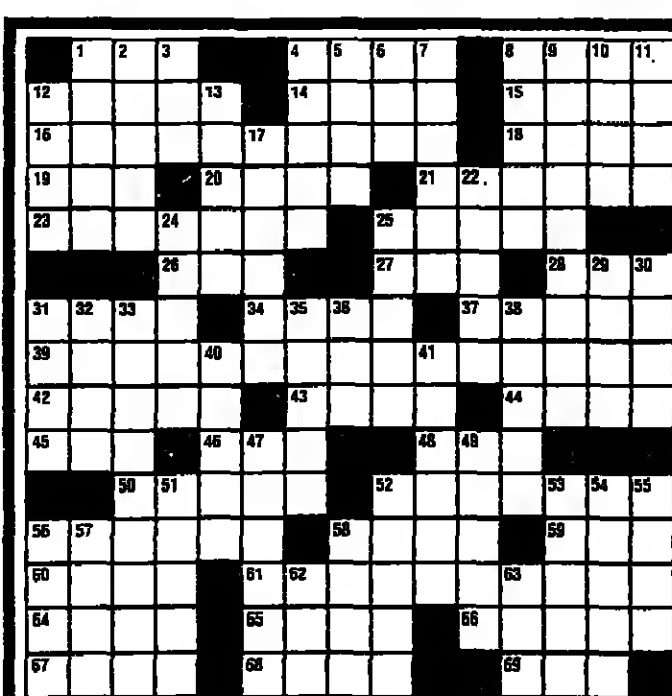
26 Wreath
28 Word with hat or dog
31 Saanen
34 Biblical word of reproach
37 Historic ship
39 Highwayman's command
42 Less formal
43 Think
44 Ramalnder
45 Mountain
46 Japanese bay
48 Scare word

50 Dill plants
52 Mount for 61A
56 Fine wool
58 Omic
59 Pub quaff
60 Druggary
61 Girl for Robin Hood
64 Shade
65 Ferber
66 Aeries, e.g.
67 Prod
68 Actress
69 Poor grade

DOWN 1 Crazy as —
2 Quotes
3 Eruda
4 See plants
5 "Cowardly Lion"
6 Collection of anecdotes
7 Far
8 Teacher of Stradivarius
9 Story
10 Madley
11 Friend
12 Concerning
13 Moslem gold coin
17 — dull momant

22 Composer
24 Star —
25 Sola of a plow
29 Units
30 Insouciant
31 This: Sp. of etc.
32 Relative
33 Rioting
35 Homa for llamas
36 Alphabetic run
38 "The — Auld Lang Syne"
40 Less moist
41 Preserve from decay
47 Flower part
49 City on the Allegheny
51 Actor Nick Of the foot
53 Up the wagger
54 Make happy
55 Longings
56 Aleutian outpost
57 Black Fr.
58 Actress
62 Fruity drink
63 Barber or Buttons

Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:
CHIAW WUHLA AGT
RAIDR PUDILA SLIAP
EIVIL LIONSSHARE
BIAFHIA SKIP POK
WETIS SINUB
BATHRIDION GREINIE
KILLIDILIAW FILL
ALIBS NIDDEIS VIERA
ABREYS MARIA FINES
TUTTLED WARGRAVE
EPTIC SCIAS
ALIE REIRER AB RAIER
RABBITTARIS NIEIE
AMBL EIPDOM QTRIA
MAIT RESIT KENT



WORLD

Hanoi warns neighbours
against too rigid a line

SINGAPORE (R) — Vietnam's foreign minister issued a veiled threat Monday to undermine the non-Communist nations of South East Asia if they maintained anti-Vietnamese policies towards Kampuchea.

Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was speaking during his first formal talks with Singapore's leaders on the four-year-long Kampuchean conflict.

Singapore's Foreign Minister, Suppiah Dhanabalan, told reporters after two sessions of talks that there was total disagreement between the two sides. "We are just as far apart (as before) and there has been absolutely no sign of any flexibility from Vietnam," he added.

He quoted Mr. Thach as saying Vietnam could create guerrilla movements in the five member countries of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) if the regional grouping pursued its present anti-Vietnamese policy.

"We did not discuss this in detail but obviously it was a veiled threat," Mr. Dhanabalan said.

ASEAN groups Singapore with Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Mr. Dhanabalan said Mr. Thach made clear his unhappiness with the formation of an ASEAN-supported coalition of Kampuchean resistance groups led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Mr. Thach refused to disclose details of the talks, saying only that "we had useful and friendly talks."

London decides to let off
man who surprised queen

LONDON (R) — British justice authorities announced Monday that Michael Fagan, an unemployed labourer, will not be prosecuted for surprising Queen Elizabeth in her bedroom at Buckingham Palace.

At the same time, Scotland Yard announced the resignation of the high-ranking police officer in charge of protecting the royal family.

Police headquarters said in a statement that Commander Michael Trestrail, 50, left the force on Saturday for personal reasons.

The developments occurred as Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister in charge of the police, prepared to report to parliament on the scandal of the intruder who spent 10 minutes chatting to the queen while she was in bed.

Mr. Fagan, 30, appeared in a London magistrates' court charged with entering the palace as a trespasser on June 7 and stealing half a bottle of wine. He was sent for trial at the Old Bailey, London's central criminal court.

But the prosecution said he would not face charges arising from another visit to the palace 10 days ago.

At London's Bow Street magistrates' court Monday a representative of the director of public prosecutions said that Mr. Fagan would not be prosecuted for the bedroom incident.

Polish minister in Rome to
discuss Pope's Polish visit

ROME (R) — Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Cieliecki flew to Rome Monday for talks on Pope John Paul's planned visit to Poland, denounced by the Soviet media as a ploy to whip up anti-government feeling.

Political sources said the main purpose of Mr. Cieliecki's visit was a brief for the Pope on his government's planned moves to ease martial law. But they added that he might also ask him to postpone his visit at least by a few months.

Some Vatican sources say the Pope still maintains that his visit should be possible in August as planned. He is expected to be in Poland on Aug. 26, which marks the 60th anniversary of the Madonna of Jasna Gora, Poland's most venerated Marian shrine.

"Our lady has survived for 600 years, martial law only exists since December," the Pope told reporters during a recent trip when asked whether the military clampdown would prevent him from visiting his homeland.

Vatican sources said Mr. Cieliecki would see Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli Monday before calling on the Pope Tuesday — their first meeting since October, two months before martial law was declared.

Pope John Paul, former archbishop of Krakow, visited Poland in 1979, less than a year after his elevation to the papal throne. That visit is generally regarded as having formed part of the process which gave birth to the now-suspended Solidarity trade union.

Earlier this month Soviet news media fiercely attacked the Pope and called his planned return to Poland a ploy to oppose martial law.

Mr. Cieliecki's visit to Rome had not been previously announced and came a few days after an important central committee meeting of Poland's ruling workers' party.

No settlement is expected after Mr. Cieliecki's discussions at the Vatican, as such meetings are usually treated with utmost confidentiality.

Anti-whaling
lobby in
strong position

BRIGHTON, England (R) — The International Whaling Commission (IWC) began its annual meeting Monday with conservationists strongly placed to push through a ban on commercial whaling.

IWC officials said the anti-whaling camp was in a stronger position than ever before to secure the three-quarters majority needed to vote for a moratorium.

Only seven members are whaling nations: Japan, the Soviet Union, Norway, Iceland, Denmark, Spain and Peru. Thus, on paper, non-whaling states should be able to get commercial whaling banned after a decade spent talking about it.

But their victory is not certain. "The key question will be how many countries abstain," an IWC official said.

The whaling issue has strong political overtones, with Japan bitterly opposed to any move to stop whaling.

President Reagan has taken a strongly pro-conservationist line on whaling and U.S. officials say Washington would consider economic sanctions if Japan ignored a ban.

Japan, the world's largest whaling nation, has three options if a ban is approved here: to stop whaling, to exercise its right under IWC rules to object and continue whaling, or to leave the IWC and effectively end its bid to regulate the industry.

Defence Minister Soichiro Ito Monday outlined the plan to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki before the National Defence Council (NDC) formally approves it on Friday, they said.

The council, chaired by the prime minister, is the highest government body on defence policy.

The United States, which is providing Japan with major defence protection under their bilateral security treaty, has urged Japan to take on more of the burden of protecting itself and the sea lanes up to 1,600 kilometres from its shores.

Mr. Ito told Mr. Suzuki that to achieve the targets, the government would not need to review its 1976 decision to keep defence spending below one per cent of Gross National Product.

A detailed shopping list of new weapons will be announced after Friday's meeting.

But the sources said top priority was given to reinforcing the nation's air defence and anti-submarine capabilities.

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PLO buries the dead



Members of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) bring one of their dead fighters for burial Sunday as the grave digger prepares the grave. (A.P. laserphoto)

Japan to improve its
defence capabilities

TOKYO (R) — Japan plans to improve its military capabilities over the next five years so that it could defend its territory alone against limited aggression, government sources said Monday.

They said that starting next year, the Japanese Defence Agency intends to spend up to 4,600 billion yen (\$18 billion) on equipment for its 240,000-strong armed forces.

Total defence spending during the period would be about 16,000 billion yen (\$63 billion), they said.

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Arabs visit Reagan
in bid to find peace

By Harvey Morris
Reuter

BEIRUT — The hopes of half a million people under Israeli siege in West Beirut are pinned on a high-level Arab delegation meeting President Reagan Tuesday.

The visit to Washington by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia and Syria now appears the best chance of breaking the deadlock over Israeli demands that 6,000 heavily armed Palestinian commandos dug in here should quit the city.

In the absence of agreement civilians, both Lebanese and Palestinian, in the predominantly Muslim Western sector live in continuing fear that the Israelis will lose patience and storm the city.

Saudi Arabia and Syria are both crucial parties to the search for a peaceful solution. Syria could break the deadlock by going back on its refusal to provide a haven for the commandos, and Saudi Arabia is the Arab country with most influential access to nearly all sides involved.

Current talks here, led by U.S. special negotiator Philip Habib, hinge on finding a refuge for the Palestinians.

In the face of Syria's refusal to take them, other possible solutions include their dispersal to several Arab countries, a peaceful retreat to North Lebanon or even their continued presence here after handing over their arms.

PLO's confusing statements

The issue has been confused by conflicting statements by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leaders about their intentions. PLO leader Yasser Arafat has on the one hand agreed in principle to pull his forces out of Beirut while, on the other, saying he will leave only if it is to go to Palestine.

Analysts have taken Mr. Arafat's second statement figuratively. "He means that whatever settlement comes out of all this, he wants it to be one step nearer to the creation of a Palestinian state," one analyst said.

One step in that direction, the Palestinians believe, would be to hold direct talks with the United States on the crisis. At present, Mr. Habib deals with the PLO at second hand through Lebanese intermediaries.

PLO leaders believe such talks would amount to U.S. recognition of the movement, creating the opportunity for a U.S.-sponsored solution to the Palestinian question.

Khaled Al Hassan, an adviser to Mr. Arafat, is accompanying Syria's Abdul Halim Khaddam and Saudi Arabia's Saud Al Faisal to Washington.

But there appeared little prospect that President Reagan, who at the start of his administration declared the PLO to be a terrorist organisation, would meet him in view of conditions laid down last week by new Secretary of State George Shultz for U.S. recognition of the PLO.

He told his confirmation hearing the United States would consider dealing with the commando movement if it "becomes something other than the PLO we have known."

The Palestinians must first abandon "terrorism," recognise Israel's right to exist and accept U.N. resolutions under which Israel would give up the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in exchange for recognition and secure borders.

Mr. Shultz's speech nevertheless marked a shift in U.S. policy away from what the Arabs considered an unquestioning pro-Israeli bias.

The new secretary of state showed awareness of the side issues surrounding the central Middle East question when he said: "Beyond the suffering of the Palestinian people lies a complex of political problems which must be addressed if the Middle East is to know peace."

Beyond the immediate crisis of West Beirut, Arab analysts say Israel would like to see a pacified Lebanon, free of Palestinian and Syrian forces, with which it could establish secure borders and with which it could trade.

What it does not want, according to the analysts, is to become bogged down militarily in a foreign country or involved in its chronic factional disputes.

Lebanon remains a prey to the political and religious splits that culminated in the 1975-76 civil war.

In the ascendancy is the right-wing Falangist Party which is cooperating with the Israelis. The Falangists are already spreading out from their East Beirut heartland, provoking fears among their Muslim and leftist rivals of future communal violence even if the immediate Palestinian commandos issue is solved.

If no peace guarantees are provided, traditional Sunni Muslim leaders here predict a Falangist push into West Beirut once the Palestinians have left.

Another fundamental issue outstanding is Syria's future involvement in Lebanon. Syrian troops have been stationed in the country since intervening in 1976 to end the civil war.

Both Israel and the Falangists want them out and a Lebanese government decision not to ask for a renewal of the Syrian peacekeeping mandate means the troops will have no constitutional right to remain in Lebanon after July 27.

Syrian refusal to take in the Palestinian commandos is being interpreted by analysts as a way of maintaining influence in Lebanon as well as a means of squeezing out a more favourable deal for the PLO.

The hope in West Beirut, not least among the civilian population, is that at the Washington talks on Tuesday Syria will be prevailed upon to participate in an evacuation of the commandos, even if only as a staging post to other Arab countries.

If the talks produced progress, pressure would be taken off the besieged West sector of the Lebanese Capital and the way might become clear for deployment of an international force to supervise the commandos' withdrawal.

Immunity for exiles

Immunity has also been granted to religious leaders and tribal chiefs returning home from exile abroad.

Clergymen have been sent to Soviet Central Asia to see for themselves that Islam survives there.

Despite these efforts, analysts say the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, where Islam's hold is considerable, continues to be a liability for the government.

Afraid that the country would be overrun by the rebels if Soviet troops pull out, the government has repeatedly justified their presence.

"The Soviet Union with its honest, timely, disinterested help proved it is the sincere friend of the Muslims in Afghanistan," it has said.

In an apparent appeal to the rebels to cease their opposition, the Ulema council last month said that Ramadan requires Muslims to "refrain from any heinous act... and work for mutual understanding, peace and tranquility."

MIDDLE
EAST
NEWS
BRIEFSU.N. emergency
water supply may
collapse in Beirut

GENEVA (R) — A United Nations emergency relief effort providing water supplies in West Beirut could break down within days because of fuel shortages, a U.N. special representative said here Monday.

Don Allan of the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) told a news conference after a two-week fact-finding mission to Lebanon that UNICEF was distributing water supplies in West Beirut through three lorries and keeping main supplies going through petrol-driven water pumps.

UNICEF was virtually assuring water supplies for the beleaguered western half of the city, he said. But no fuel was getting through an Israeli blockade and UNICEF had to rely on stocks held by the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), he said.

"We don't know how long these will last. They could dry up any day now. We discovered the other day that all the fuel from our trucks had been siphoned off. With power for only 18 hours out of 48 we need fuel for our generators which keep the water pumps going," he said.

Kreisky blames Israel for Lebanon and Gulf wars

VIENNA (R) — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky accused Israel Monday of being partly to blame for Iran's invasion of Iraqi territory. In an interview with Vienna's independent daily Die Presse, he said: "Israel has supported Iran with arms and other material which made the recent Iranian successes possible. People in the west have no idea what religious fanaticism really means and how dangerous it is."

Speaking about the situation in Lebanon, the chancellor said once again it had become evident that no big power was prepared to help a small country in distress. "Not even the Soviet Union is prepared to help the Lebanon and the Palestinian commandos there, the Soviets too are only fighting for their own aims," he told Die Presse.

Numeiri flies home after meeting Saudis

BAHRAIN (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri flew home Monday after talks with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and a pilgrimage to Mecca, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It gave no details of the talks. Mr. Numeiri said in Egypt Sunday before flying to Saudi Arabia that he would discuss the latest events in the Arab World with King Fahd and other Saudi leaders. President Numeiri and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met in Alexandria on Thursday and discussed the Lebanese situation, the Iraq-Iran war and the Somali-Ethiopian dispute.

Kenya abandons attempt to convene OAU meeting

NAIROBI (R) — Kenya has abandoned its attempt to convene a special meeting on the crisis facing next month's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) summit over the membership of Polisario guerrillas, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The sources said Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, current OAU chairman, had decided not to pursue his efforts to hold a meeting of the OAU's committee on the Western Sahara, where the guerrillas have waged a seven-year war against Moroccan control. The Polisario's self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) was granted OAU membership last February by Secretary-General Edem Kodjo in a move which has since paralysed the organisation. Subsequent OAU meetings have been disrupted by boycotts in protest at the SADR's presence or its exclusion and the issue now threatens the OAU's annual summit, which is to take place in Tripoli, Libya, on Aug. 5-8. The sources said President Moi's initiative had apparently failed because some members of the seven-nation OAU committee did not want to attend a special meeting. Morocco itself, though not a member of the committee, was in favour of holding such talks.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1325 Tribune Company Syndicate, Inc.
DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—In your writing, you have often exhorted the reader not to let point count become the master — to use judgment rather than become a slavish adherent to rules. I also recollect your advising a reader that not all 14-point hands should be opened. Last night I held the following:

♠Axx ♣AQx ♦xxx ♠Axxx
I deducted one point for my flat hand pattern and elected not to open the bidding. My partner, in life as well as bridge, still is not speaking to me, and the other pair supports her. None of them will accept my decision as pure Goren, so I am appealing to you. What is your verdict? — R. Paulsen, Baltimore, Md.

[This question has been awarded the weekly prize.]

A.—I have not seen a more selective reading of what I have written in many a year. You, sir, have confused about half a dozen different principles, interpreted them wrongly, and wrapped them up in one neat package.

First, there is one point on which you are completely correct. That is, you should deduct 1 point for a hand that has no distributional feature at all; i.e., a hand that contains no singleton or doubleton.

Let us next consider what constitutes an opening bid. It is not only a matter of points — you also have to take defensive capability into account. An opening bid should

include at least two defensive tricks. From that point of view, the hand you submit more than qualifies.

I have also stated, on numerous occasions, that the point count has one serious flaw. It tends to overvalue queens and jacks and undervalue aces and kings. On most hands, the two compensate. On the hand you submit, however, there are three aces and only one queen, so your hand undervalues. Even allowing for the point deduction, your hand is worth at least a full 14 points and, since it contains close to 3 1/2 defensive tricks, it certainly should be opened.

Yes, there are some 14 point hands that I don't think are a sound opening bid. For example consider this motley collection:

♠QJx ♣QJx ♦QJxx ♠KQx
While the hand counts to 14 HCPs, it is full of "quacks" (as queens and jacks are known in the trade). If you deduct a point for the flat shape and probably another point for the quacks when the hand contains only one king and an ace, the hand becomes worth about 12 points. The deciding factor then becomes a question of defensive tricks. On the hand I constructed, you have only one defensive trick. So it does not qualify for an opening bid.

I admire your decision to exercise judgment rather than be rule bound. That is the sign of a player who wants to improve. But please be a bit more careful about your interpretation of what you see in print.

Kabul tries to assuage Afghans' religious feelings

By Najmul Hasan
Reuter

NEW DELHI — The Afghan government, strenuously trying to soften popular resentment against its Marxist revolution, has made a series of conciliatory gestures to counter the Islamic appeal of Muslim rebel groups.

Using Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting, to launch a propaganda offensive, Kabul's Communist government has sought to reassure conservative Afghan Muslims that respect for Islam is one of its basic policies.

To lend credibility to government assertions, the supreme council of Ulema (religious leaders) issued a statement, saying "all measures and performance of the revolutionary government are in accord with the fundamental principles of sacred Islam."

The theme has figured strongly in the Afghan media to allay a widespread belief that the government was anti-God and dependent on Soviet Communist aid.

Afghanistan's rulers not only share the Soviet ideology but are also using an estimated 100,000

Soviet troops to crush a rebellion, spearheaded by Islamic fundamentalist groups.

However, to prove its sincerity to Islam, the administration relaxed night curfew in Kabul, cut working hours in offices and stocked state-run shops with groceries to ease the rigours of the dawn-to-dusk fasting during Ramadan.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The Kabul New Times quoted a government official as saying shorter office hours during Ramadan, which ends on July 22, will help people "perform their religious rites and get ample rest."

Clergymen have been offered special fees to recite the Koran in the Afghan capital's 220 mosques and Radio Afghanistan broadcast a one-hour religious programme, the newspaper said.

The media has also been asked to publish "contentful" religious articles during this month.

The New Times quoted a soft drinks manufacturer as saying: "In our country fortunately the conditions are favourable for all

citizens to perform their religious rites."

"The revolutionary government has announced its support for holy Islam... the facilities provided this month are proof of this," he said.

In his first year after taking office in December 1979, President Babrak Karmal realised he would have to bow to the strong Muslim sentiments of the country's 16 million people.

He therefore guaranteed Muslims freedom of worship. Respect and protection of Islam was included in the fundamental principles of the country's provisional constitution.

The all-red national flag was replaced by one incorporating a stripe of green, a colour associated with Islam. Leftist signs and slogans on streets and squares were rubbed off because the government said they were not in "conformity with the present stage of national and democratic revolution."

Last year, the government exempted land owned by religious trusts and clergymen from being confiscated under a land reform programme.

هكذا على الأقل